

Last revised January 7, 2008.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

**SUPPLEMENTAL ORDER TO  
ORDER SETTING INITIAL CASE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE  
IN CIVIL CASES BEFORE JUDGE WILLIAM ALSUP**

**INTRODUCTION**

The purpose of this supplemental order is to guide the parties on recurring practical questions that arise prior to trial and to impose certain requirements for the conduct of the case. Counsel must please read this order and follow it.

**SERVICE OF THIS ORDER**

1. For cases originating in this Court, plaintiff(s) must serve this order and the order setting the initial case management conference (along with any other required pleadings) on each defendant. For cases removed from state court, the removing defendant(s) must serve this order and the order setting the initial case management conference (along with any other required pleadings) immediately on each and every party that has previously appeared or that appears within thirty days after removal. Thereafter, any existing party to the action that brings a new party into the action must immediately serve a copy of this order and the order setting the initial case management conference (along with any other required pleadings) on the new party.

**CASE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE**

2. The parties will please address the standardized items in the court-wide format for the joint case management statement. This is available at the Standing Order For all Judges of the Northern District of California — Contents of Joint Case Management Statements. Please file (electronically or manually depending on your case) at least **SEVEN CALENDAR DAYS** prior to the case management conference.

3. Each party shall be represented at the case management conference by counsel prepared to address all such matters and with authority to enter stipulations and to make admissions.

4. Pursuant to FRCP 26(d), no formal discovery shall be initiated by any party until after the meet-and-confer session required by FRCP 26(f), except by stipulation or prior court order. As soon as a party has notice of this order, however, the party shall take such affirmative steps as are necessary to preserve evidence related to the issues presented by the action, including, without limitation, interdiction of any document-destruction programs and any ongoing erasures of e-mails, voice mails, and other electronically-recorded material.

**ELECTRONIC CASE FILING — LODGING HARD COPIES WITH CHAMBERS**

5. In all “E-Filing” cases, in addition to filing papers electronically, the parties are required to lodge for chambers one paper copy of each document that is filed electronically. These printed copies shall be marked “Chambers Copy — Do Not File” and shall be in an envelop clearly marked with the judge’s name and case number. It shall be delivered to the Clerk’s office no later than noon on the day following the day that the papers were filed electronically. Parties shall *not file* a paper copy of any document with the Clerk’s Office that has already been filed electronically. For the final pretrial conference, please follow *Guidelines for Trial and Final Pretrial Conference In Civil Jury Cases Before the Honorable William Alsup*.

**SETTING MOTIONS FOR HEARING**

6. Counsel need not request a motion hearing date and may notice non-discovery motions for any Thursday (excepting holidays) at 8:00 a.m. The Court sometimes rules on the

1 papers, issuing a written order and vacating the hearing. If a written request for oral argument is  
2 filed before a ruling, stating that a lawyer of four or fewer years out of law school will conduct  
3 the oral argument or at least the lion's share, then the Court will hear oral argument, believing  
4 that young lawyers need more opportunities for appearances than they usually receive.

#### 5 FORM OF SUBMISSIONS

6 7. On summary judgment motions, joint statements of undisputed facts are not  
7 required but are helpful if completely agreed upon. Please do *not* file separate statements of  
8 "undisputed facts."

9 8. Reply declarations are disfavored. Opening declarations should set forth all facts  
10 on points foreseeably relevant to the relief sought. Reply papers should not raise new points that  
11 could have been addressed in the opening.

12 9. The title of the submission must be sufficient to alert the Court to the relief  
13 sought; for example, please do not bury a request for continuance in the body of a memorandum.

14 10. All submissions filed with the Court shall include on the cover sheet the date and  
15 time of the hearing or conference. Counsel should include their facsimile transmission numbers  
16 along with their telephone numbers on their papers.

#### 17 DISCOVERY

18 11. The following paragraphs on discovery provide counsel and the parties with  
19 views and guidelines of Judge Alsup so that they can plan accordingly. For good cause, the  
20 parties are invited to propose any modifications in their joint case management conference  
21 statement. Unless and until modified, however, the following provisions shall supplement the  
22 requirements of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the local rules.

23 12. In responding to requests for documents and materials under FRCP 34, all parties  
24 shall *affirmatively state* in a written response the full extent to which they will produce materials  
25 and shall, promptly after the production, confirm in writing that they have produced *all* such  
26 materials so described that are locatable after a diligent search of *all* locations at which such  
27 materials might plausibly exist. It is not sufficient to state that "responsive" materials will be or  
28

1 have been produced. Such a response leaves open the distinct possibility that other responsive  
2 materials have not been produced.

3 13. In searching for responsive materials in connection with FRCP 34 requests or for  
4 materials required to be disclosed under FRCP 26(a)(1), parties must search computerized files,  
5 e-mails, voice mails, work files, desk files, calendars and diaries, and any other locations and  
6 sources if materials of the type to be produced might plausibly be expected to be found there.  
7 The Court has found that certain basic information normally learned by counsel anyway should  
8 be made available to the other side at the time of production, as if it were a response to a  
9 standing interrogatory, as follows. At the time of the production, the responding party should  
10 provide a written list to the requesting party setting forth in detail each specific source and  
11 location searched. The list must also identify, by name and position, all persons conducting the  
12 search and their areas of search responsibility. The producing party shall also provide a list  
13 describing the specific source for each produced item as well as for each item withheld on a  
14 ground of privilege, using the unique identifying numbers to specify documents or ranges.  
15 Materials produced in discovery should bear unique identifying control numbers on each page.

16 14. To the maximum extent feasible, all party files and records should be retained  
17 and produced in their original form and sequence including file folders, and the originals should  
18 remain available for inspection by any counsel on reasonable notice.

19 15. Except for good cause, no item shall be received as case-in-chief evidence if the  
20 proponent has failed to produce it in response to a reasonable and proper discovery request  
21 covering the item, regardless of whether any discovery motion was made. A burden or  
22 overbreadth or similar objection shall not be a valid reason for withholding requested materials  
23 actually known to counsel or a party representative responsible for the conduct of the litigation.

24 16. Privilege logs shall be promptly provided and must be sufficiently detailed and  
25 informative to justify the privilege. *See* FRCP 26(b)(5). No generalized claims of privilege or  
26 work-product protection shall be permitted. With respect to each communication for which a  
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1 claim of privilege or work product is made, the asserting party must at the time of assertion  
2 identify:

3 (a) all persons making or receiving the privileged or protected  
4 communication;

5 (b) the steps taken to ensure the confidentiality of the communication,  
6 including affirmation that no unauthorized persons have received the  
7 communication;

8 (c) the date of the communication; and

9 (d) the subject matter of the communication.

10 Failure to furnish this information at the time of the assertion will be deemed a waiver of the  
11 privilege or protection. The log should also indicate, as stated above, the location where the  
12 document was found.

13 17. Absent extraordinary circumstances, counsel shall consult in advance with  
14 opposing counsel and unrepresented proposed deponents to schedule depositions at  
15 mutually-convenient times and places. That some counsel may be unavailable shall not,  
16 however, be grounds for deferring or postponing a deposition if another attorney from the  
17 same firm or who represents a party with similar interests to that witness is able to attend.  
18 Ordinarily, if one side desires a prompt deposition, the other side is expected to agree to dates  
19 falling within *thirty days* of the request. On the other hand, rarely should one side expect the  
20 other side to agree to a deposition sooner than *seven days* of the request.

21 18. If any objection to a request for materials is overruled, and if the disputed request  
22 was due and pending at the time of a deposition, the withholding party or counsel must, at the  
23 request of any other party, re-produce all deponents under its control or represented by them for  
24 further deposition examination as to any new materials produced in response that are germane  
25 to that deponent and must bear the expense of doing so. A party objecting to producing  
26 requested materials may not use the existence of its own objections as a basis for postponing  
27 any deposition unless such party promptly meets and confers and then, if failing to reach an  
28 agreement, seeks to bring a prompt motion for a protective order.

1           19. Counsel and parties shall comply with FRCP 30(d)(1). Deposition objections  
2 must be as to privilege or form only. Speaking objections are prohibited. Under no  
3 circumstances should any counsel interject, “if you know,” or otherwise coach a deponent.  
4 When a privilege is claimed, the witness should nevertheless answer questions relevant to the  
5 existence, extent or waiver of the privilege, such as the date of a communication, who made the  
6 statement, to whom and in whose presence the statement was made, other persons to whom the  
7 contents of the statement have been disclosed, and the general subject matter of the statement.  
8 Private conferences between deponents and attorneys in the course of examination, including a  
9 line of related questions, are improper and prohibited except for the sole purpose of determining  
10 whether a privilege should be asserted.

11           20. Deponents and their counsel must make a good-faith effort to prepare for  
12 depositions and to refresh witness memories on important matters in the suit about which the  
13 witness reasonably should be expected to have knowledge. Deponents who claim to lack  
14 recollection during their deposition but who later claim at trial to have had their memories  
15 refreshed in the interim, may be, among other things, impeached with their previous failures of  
16 recollection during their depositions or be subject to preclusion. In preparing deponents,  
17 defending counsel shall segregate and retain all materials used to refresh their memories and  
18 shall provide them to examining counsel at the outset of the deposition.

19           21. To the maximum extent feasible, deposition exhibits shall be numbered in a  
20 simple manner that will allow the same numbering at trial. In discovery, counsel shall agree on  
21 blocks of exhibit numbers to be used by the respective parties. Identical exhibits should not be  
22 re-marked, but various versions of the same document, such as copies with hand notes added,  
23 should be separately marked if used. *See* Local Rule 30-2(b)(3).

24           22. FRCP 26(a)(2)(B) requires disclosure of all opinions, bases, reasons and “other  
25 information considered” by an expert. Counsel shall preserve all drafts of expert reports  
26 (partial or complete) and notes and other evidence of communications with experts (or with  
27 any intermediaries between counsel and the experts) on the subject of this actual or potential  
28 testimony, and shall instruct their experts and any intermediaries to do likewise. All such

1 materials shall be produced upon expert designation (unless all parties otherwise stipulate in  
2 writing). This requirement does not apply to intermediate drafts prepared solely by the  
3 testifying expert not provided to or discussed with anyone else. Counsel's private notes of  
4 conversations will be treated as work product and need not be produced absent the showing  
5 required by FRCP 26(b)(3).

6 23. With respect to depositions under FRCP 30(b)(6), the fundamental purpose is to  
7 allow a party to notice a deposition by subject matter, thereby requiring the respondent to  
8 designate and to produce one or more organization witnesses knowledgeable on the designated  
9 topic, a useful procedure when the roles of percipient witnesses controlled by an adverse party  
10 are unknown. In some cases, however, counsel routinely appear to notice  
11 Rule 30(b)(6) depositions on numerous and wide-ranging topics, including even the basis for  
12 "contentions" made by adverse parties. To obviate disputes and to give guidance, these  
13 guidelines will be observed:

14 (a) Without a prior order increasing the limit, a party may seek  
15 Rule 30(b)(6) depositions from another party on up to a total of ten subject  
16 matters (for the entire case) described with "reasonable particularity." In framing  
17 the subjects, it is normally improper to ask for Rule 30(b)(6) deponents to testify  
18 concerning the entire basis of a claim or defense. On the other hand, examples of  
19 proper subjects, which would require the respondent to find and to produce  
20 knowledgeable deponents, include "the time line of research and development  
21 leading to the invention in question" or "the efforts undertaken by defendant to  
22 locate documents responsive to plaintiff's document request." The notice should  
23 be directed at discovering percipient facts in the possession of the adverse party,  
24 not at forcing a supposed "fact witness" to appear and defend the entire thesis of a  
25 claim or defense. If a notice includes an overbroad topic, the overbroad topic  
26 shall be unenforceable and may not be later replaced with a proper topic.

27 (b) Each witness-designee deposed for one half-day or more in a  
28 Rule 30(b)(6) deposition shall count as a single deposition for purposes of the

1 deposition limit under FRCP 26 or under any case management order setting a  
2 limit on the number of depositions. A corporate designee may, immediately after  
3 being deposed on the stated subject, be deposed in his or her individual capacity.  
4 Both such sessions shall count together as a single deposition (although they  
5 should be separately transcribed). If two designees, to take another example, are  
6 interrogated, each for one half-day or more, then they count as two depositions.

7 (c) If an organization cannot reasonably locate a witness to testify  
8 based on personal knowledge, there is no requirement under Rule 30(b)(6) for the  
9 organization to “woodshed” or to “educate” an individual to testify on the subject.  
10 If the organization does not produce any such deponent, however, the  
11 organization may not present case-in-chief evidence at trial or on summary  
12 judgment on that topic from any witness it could have so designated.

13 (d) Rule 30(b)(6) testimony never constitutes an irrebuttable judicial  
14 admission. It will normally, however, be evidence admissible against the  
15 organization producing the witness. The jury may, upon request, be instructed on  
16 the significance of the testimony under Rule 30(b)(6).

17 24. If a dispute arises during a deposition and involves either a persistent obstruction  
18 of the deposition or a refusal to answer a material question on a ground other than privilege,  
19 counsel may attempt to arrange a telephone conference with the Court through the courtroom  
20 deputy, Dawn Toland, at 415-522-2020. Any such conference should be attended by the same  
21 court reporter recording the deposition.

22 25. All other requests for discovery relief must first be summarized in a letter no  
23 longer than three pages from the party seeking relief after having met and conferred. Up to  
24 twelve pages of attachments may be added. In the letter, counsel should identify themselves in  
25 the signature block as “counsel for \_\_\_\_\_.” *The letter should be electronically-filed in*  
26 *the official file along with the discovery-dispute requests and responses, as well as any timely*  
27 *letter cancelling the hearing if settlement is reached.* (Please note that with all communications  
28 with the Court by e-filing, *a hard copy must be lodged* in the Court’s mail box in the Clerk’s



Office on the sixteenth floor no later than noon of the following day.) The Court will then advise the parties whether a response, written motion or a telephone conference or court hearing will be required. After the telephone conference or hearing, counsel should submit their proposed order (agreed as to form) by e-filing it. This paragraph applies only to cases wherein discovery is being supervised by the district judge rather than by a magistrate judge or special master.

#### **DISCLOSURES**

26. Apart from discovery, Rule 26 requires certain automatic disclosures and requires them to be made in a timely manner. Under Rule 37(c), untimely-disclosed materials may not be used at trial or on summary judgment unless the delay in disclosure is “harmless” or unless “substantial justification” for the delay is shown.

#### **COMMUNICATIONS WITH CHAMBERS**

27. Please do not send any letters to the Court (except for requests for discovery conferences, short cover letters for dismissals, orders agreed-upon as to form, or chambers copies of electronically-filed documents). When corresponding with the Court by letter, always identify whom you represent. Please do not fax or messenger anything to chambers without advance permission specific to the item. Please e-file all submissions to the Court and make sure a hard copy is lodged in the Court’s mail box in the Clerk’s Office on the sixteenth floor no later than noon of the following day.

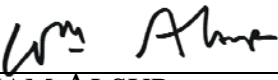
28. You may contact the courtroom deputy, Dawn Toland (on the sixteenth floor in the Clerk’s Office), at 415-522-2020 with appropriate inquiries. Except for the letters described above, please do not attempt to make contact by telephone or any other *ex parte* means with chambers staff.

#### **CROSS REFERENCE TO OTHER STANDING ORDERS AND GUIDELINES**

29. The Court has separate standing guidelines for preparation for the final pretrial conference and trial. In securities cases, the Court has a standing order concerning early notice

1 to class members. They are always available for review at the website for the United States  
2 District Court for the Northern District of California at [www.cand.uscourts.gov](http://www.cand.uscourts.gov).

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5 Dated: January 7, 2008.

  
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WILLIAM ALSUP  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

**STANDING ORDER FOR ALL JUDGES OF THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF  
CALIFORNIA**

**CONTENTS OF JOINT CASE MANAGEMENT STATEMENT**

Commencing March 1, 2007, all judges of the Northern District of California will require the identical information in Joint Case Management Statements filed pursuant to Civil Local Rule 16-9. The parties must include the following information in their statement which, except in unusually complex cases, should not exceed ten pages:

1. Jurisdiction and Service: The basis for the court's subject matter jurisdiction over plaintiff's claims and defendant's counterclaims, whether any issues exist regarding personal jurisdiction or venue, whether any parties remain to be served, and, if any parties remain to be served, a proposed deadline for service.
2. Facts: A brief chronology of the facts and a statement of the principal factual issues in dispute.
3. Legal Issues: A brief statement, without extended legal argument, of the disputed points of law, including reference to specific statutes and decisions.
4. Motions: All prior and pending motions, their current status, and any anticipated motions.
5. Amendment of Pleadings: The extent to which parties, claims, or defenses are expected to be added or dismissed and a proposed deadline for amending the pleadings.
6. Evidence Preservation: Steps taken to preserve evidence relevant to the issues reasonably evident in this action, including interdiction of any document-destruction program and any ongoing erasures of e-mails, voice mails, and other electronically-recorded material.
7. Disclosures: Whether there has been full and timely compliance with the initial disclosure requirements of Fed. R. Civ. P. 26 and a description of the disclosures made.
8. Discovery: Discovery taken to date, if any, the scope of anticipated discovery, any proposed limitations or modifications of the discovery rules, and a proposed discovery plan pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(f).
9. Class Actions: If a class action, a proposal for how and when the class will be certified.
10. Related Cases: Any related cases or proceedings pending before another judge of this court, or before another court or administrative body.
11. Relief: All relief sought through complaint or counterclaim, including the amount of any

damages sought and a description of the bases on which damages are calculated. In addition, any party from whom damages are sought must describe the bases on which it contends damages should be calculated if liability is established.

12. Settlement and ADR: Prospects for settlement, ADR efforts to date, and a specific ADR plan for the case, including compliance with ADR L.R. 3-5 and a description of key discovery or motions necessary to position the parties to negotiate a resolution.

13. Consent to Magistrate Judge For All Purposes: Whether all parties will consent to have a magistrate judge conduct all further proceedings including trial and entry of judgment.

14. Other References: Whether the case is suitable for reference to binding arbitration, a special master, or the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation.

15. Narrowing of Issues: Issues that can be narrowed by agreement or by motion, suggestions to expedite the presentation of evidence at trial (e.g., through summaries or stipulated facts), and any request to bifurcate issues, claims, or defenses.

16. Expedited Schedule: Whether this is the type of case that can be handled on an expedited basis with streamlined procedures.

17. Scheduling: Proposed dates for designation of experts, discovery cutoff, hearing of dispositive motions, pretrial conference and trial.

18. Trial: Whether the case will be tried to a jury or to the court and the expected length of the trial.

19. Disclosure of Non-party Interested Entities or Persons: Whether each party has filed the "Certification of Interested Entities or Persons" required by Civil Local Rule 3-16. **In addition**, each party must restate in the case management statement the contents of its certification by identifying any persons, firms, partnerships, corporations (including parent corporations) or other entities known by the party to have either: (i) a financial interest in the subject matter in controversy or in a party to the proceeding; or (ii) any other kind of interest that could be substantially affected by the outcome of the proceeding.

20. Such other matters as may facilitate the just, speedy and inexpensive disposition of this matter.